

This paper investigates the influence of temporal contact patterns on epidemic spread by comparing the dynamics of the Introduction The accurate modeling and prediction of infectious disease outbreaks is a central challenge in network science. Activity-driven models provide a minimal yet powerful framework for generating temporal networks representative of the real world. A key question is: How does the temporal structure of activity-driven networks modulate epidemic outcomes, compared to static networks? In this study, we focus on the comparative analysis of SIR epidemic dynamics on an activity-driven temporal network versus a static network.

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